

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 730

Washington, D. C.

February 18, 1939

LABEL EXEMPTIONS ANNOUNCED

Secretary Wallace Designates List of Food Products Having Common or Usual Names

Acting under the authority of the new Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace on February 15 designated a list of food products having common or usual names and declared them exempt, for the time being, from the requirement that their labels bear statements of their ingredients. The period of exemption is set at two years to permit the formulation of definitions and standards of identity for these products.

With the formal order, the Secretary issued a statement calling attention to the applicable requirements of the law which authorized the establishment of definitions and standards of identity for food products and permit exemptions from the requirement that their ingredients be declared upon the labels for a reasonable time during the formulation of such standards.

The texts of the formal order and of the Secretary's statement follow:

Designation of Food Having Common or Usual Names as Provided in Section 902 (a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and Exemption of Such Food from the Requirements of Clause (2) of Section 403 (i) of the Act for a Reasonable Time to Permit the Formulation, Promulgation, and Effective Application of Definitions and Standards of Identity Therefor.

In conformity with subsection (a) (2) of section 902 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (52 Stat. 1040 et seq.; 21 U. S. C. 301 et seq.), the following foods having common or usual names are hereby designated and exempted from the requirements of clause (2) of section 403 (i) of the Act for a period of two years from the date hereof to permit the formulation, promulgation, and effective application of definitions and standards of identity therefor as provided by section 401 of the Act:

WHITE BREAD; WHOLE WHEAT BREAD; MILK BREAD; RAISIN BREAD.

EVAPORATED MILK; SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK; MALTED MILK.

UNMIXED, IMMATURE CANNED VEGETABLES, properly prepared and with water not in excess of the amount necessary for proper processing, with or without added salt or sugar or both, but with no other added substance.

UNMIXED CANNED FRUITS, properly prepared and in sugar solution of not less than 20° Brix, not in excess of the amount necessary for proper processing, but with no other added substance.

CANNED OYSTERS; CANNED CLAMS; CANNED SHRIMP (DRY AND WET PACK); CANNED FISH ROE.

SAUERKRAUT; OLIVES IN BRINE.

CHEESES; OLEOMARGARINE; MAYONNAISE DRESSING.

FRUIT PRESERVES.

SWEET CHOCOLATE; SWEET MILK CHOCOLATE.

LEMON EXTRACT; ORANGE EXTRACT; VANILLA EXTRACT.

The exemption herein provided for any food may be revoked at any time upon publication of notice of revocation in the Federal Register. Such revocation shall become effective on the ninetieth day after publication of the notice unless a later day is specified therein.

Statement of the Secretary of Agriculture in Reference to the Announcement of Foods Having Common or Usual Names as Provided in Section 902 (a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Section 401 of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate regulations fixing and establishing for any food, under its common or usual name so far as practicable, a reasonable definition and standard of identity, whenever in the judgment of the Secretary such action will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers.

Section 403 (i) of the statute defines a food as misbranded if it has not been so standardized "unless its label bears * * * in case it is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each such ingredient; except that spices, flavorings, and colorings, other than those sold as such, may be designated as spices, flavorings, and colorings without naming each."

(Continued on page 5737)

INFORMATION, PLEASE

Just prior to the convention the Association published a series of articles on the industry and its products, designed to furnish canners with material suitable for their use in better acquainting the public with the industry, its organization, operating methods, and products. That this series met a real need is shown by the fact that the first edition has been practically exhausted by requests from canners for additional copies.

A reprint is now planned in the form of a 32-page pamphlet, which can be supplied to canners in bulk quantities at a nominal price. The Association wants to know how many to have printed, likewise how the articles are being used. Accordingly, with this week's issue of the INFORMATION LETTER is enclosed a postal card which you are earnestly requested to fill out promptly and mail.

Please fill out this card, whether or not you may desire to order additional copies of the articles. Individual responsibility of canners for the promotion of better relations between the industry and the public—and especially in the canners' own communities—was again recognized in a resolution adopted at the recent annual convention in Chicago. The Association wants to know to what extent its members are carrying out the spirit of this resolution.

Regulations on Handicapped Labor Amended

Regulations governing employment of handicapped persons at less than the minimum wages required by the Fair Labor Standards Act were amended on February 14 by the administrator of the law. The amendments to the regulations state that:

"The descriptions of alleged handicaps must be in detail. Vague descriptions, such as 'nervous condition,' 'physically incapacitated,' etc., will not suffice. Furthermore, the alleged disability must be shown to be a specific handicap for the proposed employment: Many workers, such as watchmen, may be handicapped for other occupations but are not handicapped for the employment proposed for them."

Five general rules, limiting the issuance of certificates of employment of handicapped workers and changes designed to simplify and facilitate procedure in connection with the review of decisions of the administrator, are included in the amendments.

Hearing on California Deciduous Fruit Program

Public hearing on a proposed marketing agreement program to regulate interstate shipments of specified deciduous tree fruits produced in California, will be held February 27 at Sacramento, California, in the Native Sons Building. The proposed plan would apply to Bartlett pears, plums, peaches, apricots, and cherries.

Response from Radio Broadcast

On a recent trip to Pittsburgh, Miss Marjorie Black of the Association's Home Economics Division was guest speaker on a home-forum broadcast directed by Miss Evelyn Gardiner. To date, more than 300 requests for the Association's publications, offered to listeners of the program, have been received, indicating that the talk aroused considerable interest.

Quarterly Stock Survey

Report of the quarterly survey of stocks of certain canned fruits, vegetables, and fish, as of January 1, 1939, compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was mimeographed and mailed to members of the Association with the INFORMATION LETTER of February 4, 1939, because of the lateness in receiving the report. The quarterly survey will not be reprinted in the Letter. If any members did not receive this mimeographed report and desire to file it with the Letter, copies may be obtained on request to the Association.

Virginia Cannery Association Convention

Annual convention of the Virginia Cannery Association will be held at the Hotel Patrick Henry in Roanoke on March 1 and 2.

Report on Raw Products Research Available

Additional copies of the current report of the Raw Products Bureau, entitled "Agricultural Research Relating to Canning

Crops: IV", designed for the use of field men and others responsible for the production of raw products, may be secured upon request directed to the Bureau. A few copies of the second and third reports in this series, issued in 1937 and 1938, respectively, are also available if members need those issues to complete their files. These reports provide a ready reference to the results of research on canning crops being carried on by the experiment stations and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Canned Salmon Week February 24-March 4

Canned Salmon Week will be observed February 24 to March 4, as the climax of advertising and other promotional work carried on during the past year. Efforts are being made to impress consumers with the value and economy of this canned seafood. Cannery companies, distributors, and retailers are cooperating in this promotional event.

NECROLOGY

Elmer E. Chase

Elmer E. Chase, eighteenth president of the National Cannery Association and for many years president of the Cannery League of California, died at San Jose, California, Monday morning, February 13. Mr. Chase had been in declining health for several months and death was due to pneumonia which followed a cerebral hemorrhage. Funeral services were held at San Jose on Wednesday, February 15.

Born near Rochester, Minnesota, on April 1, 1861, Mr. Chase began his long career in the canning industry by working in the tin shop of the Golden Gate Packing Company at San Jose. In three years he became foreman of the tin shop, later "processor," and then rose through the superintendency to president of the company in 1903. Shortly after this company was sold to the Hunt Bros. Packing Company in 1918, Mr. Chase became associated with E. N. Richmond in the well-known Richmond-Chase Company.

In 1913, he was first named for the office of president of the Cannery League of California, which he held uninterruptedly until 1926, when he was elected president of the National Cannery Association. The Cannery League again elected Mr. Chase president in 1928, and he held this position until his death. He served for many years on the Administrative Council and other committees of the National Cannery Association.

Mr. Chase was active in the civic affairs of San Jose. He was chairman of the Board of Freeholders that framed the city manager form of government for San Jose, and had served at various times as president of the City Council, of the Board of Education, and of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Chase was truly a member of the "Old Guard," who pioneered in the industry and gave it a lifetime of active, devoted service. "Dates and official positions are only the high lights that indicate the everyday life of a man among his fellows," said a biographical sketch of Mr. Chase by Mr. H. W. Phelps published in the *Canning Age* in 1931. "These high lights illumine days of hard work, perhaps some sleepless nights of worry, many successes, some few failures, the ups and downs of a real man's life. But in this case,

above them all gleams white and steady the beacon of real manhood, sterling integrity, genial fellowship, unflinching good nature, and success."

Frederick O'Neill Mitchell

Frederick O'Neill Mitchell, president of F. O. Mitchell & Bro., Perryman, Maryland, died at his home in Perryman on Monday, February 13. Funeral service was held at his late residence on Wednesday, with interment in Grove Presbyterian Cemetery at Aberdeen.

Mr. Mitchell had been engaged in the canning business for many years and was a pioneer in the packing of "shoepeg" corn. He had always commanded high respect for his integrity and ability as a business man, and combined with these qualities a personality that won him the esteem of a large circle of friends.

Just prior to his death Mr. Mitchell had been named secretary of the Corn Section of the National Cannery Association. Previously he had served on the Board of Directors of the Association.

LABEL EXEMPTIONS ANNOUNCED

(Continued from page 5735)

Section 902 (a) (2) of the Act authorizes the Secretary to designate prior to the effective date of the Act food having common or usual names and exempt such food from the requirements of clause (2) of section 403 (i) for a reasonable time to permit the formulation, promulgation, and effective application of definitions and standards of identity therefor as provided by section 401.

It is obvious that the purpose of the Congress in establishing requirements for the declaration of ingredients on food products was to insure that the consumer could have knowledge of what was being purchased. In the case of fabricated foods disclosure of ingredients is required except in those instances where definitions and standards of identity exist. Even in such instances optional ingredients may be required to be declared when that will promote consumer interest. The published definitions and standards, with label declaration of optional ingredients make it possible for the consumer to ascertain the composition of the article when sold under its defined name.

In recognition, however, of the fact that the formulation of definitions and standards is a time-consuming task, the Secretary is authorized by the statute to exempt certain foods, which are fabricated from two or more ingredients and which have common or usual names, from the requirement of ingredient declaration for a reasonable time to permit the formulation of definitions and standards. On December 22, 1938, the Secretary issued an announcement inviting suggestions as to food which should be exempted from the requirements of section 403 (i) (2). In response to this request communications were received from the food industry listing for exemption practically every food product now on the market.

To approach a determination of what fabricated food products shall be exempted for a reasonable time under the authority of section 902 (a) (2) the Department has taken cognizance of the fact that, in the case of certain classes of foods, there is a common understanding on the part of the consumer of their composition if the products are sold under their common or usual name. This is true in the case of many canned vegetable products in which the consumer is fully

aware that the only addition to the vegetable itself is an amount of water necessary for proper processing, and salt or sugar for seasoning. They are included in the exempt list in the expectation that formal standards for these products will be set up within the two-year period. There are other food products, the composition of which is less universally known, which are now in course of consideration by the Department for early standardization under section 401 of the Act. Should it develop in the course of the two-year period that deception of consumers is occurring through the retention of any food product on this list, the list may be revoked in whole or in part on proper notice.

The inclusion of products in the list authorized by section 902 (a) (2) exempts them for the time being from a declaration of each ingredient as required by section 403 (i), but in no wise exempts such products from the requirement under section 403 (k) that their labeling state the presence of any artificial flavoring, artificial coloring, or chemical preservative.

N. C. A. Assistance in Labeling Problems

The announcement by the Secretary of Agriculture of foods listed for standardization, will clarify labeling questions to a large extent. However, doubt will exist with respect to certain points which are involved, particularly those relating to label designation of ingredients.

Since promulgation of the general administrative regulations under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 (see INFORMATION LETTER No. 726, December 31, 1938), the Association has been called upon in many instances to give opinions on the conformity to the new Act of labels submitted by members. Opinions have been given from information already at hand or after consultation with proper authorities.

Attention is now called to the continuance of this service, and where labeling information is desired it is requested that questions be submitted to the Laboratory and that they be made as specific as possible. Sample labels should be submitted when they are available. Opinion will be given by the Laboratory as soon as may be practicable. In instances where there is no finality of official opinion with regard to a labeling point, it will be necessary to qualify judgment to that extent.

Canners League of California Convention

The Canners League of California will hold its annual convention at Del Monte, in the Hotel Del Monte, on March 2, through March 4.

Officers of State and Local Associations

Names of presidents and secretaries elected to office for 1939 by State and local associations, as they have been reported to the National Cannery Association, appear below. After spring meetings of other associations have been held and officers elected, names of additional presidents and secretaries will be reported in the INFORMATION LETTER.

Association of New York State Canners:

F. H. Van Eenwyk, president, East Williamson

L. A. Taylor, secretary, Lincoln-Alliance Bldg., Rochester

Association of Pacific Fisheries:

August Buschman, president, Seattle
E. D. Clark, secretary, 826 Skinner Bldg., Seattle

Florida Canners Association:

O. R. Hawkins, president, Lake Alfred
C. C. Rathbun, secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bldg., Tampa

Indiana Canners Association:

Paul H. Wolf, president, Gwynneville
Robert E. Jackson, secretary, 614 Occidental Bldg., Indianapolis

Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association:

Thomas E. Evans, president, Reinbeck, Iowa
Hoyt Ellis, secretary, Vinton, Iowa

Michigan Canners Association:

Chester A. Ray, president, New Era
Frank H. Raymond, secretary, Fremont

Minnesota Canners Association:

Ivan L. Anderson, president, Dodge Center
George A. Borg, secretary, Cokato

Northwest Canners Association:

F. L. Jones, president, Walla Walla, Wash.
E. M. Burns, secretary, Board of Trade Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Ohio Canners Association:

J. I. Smith, Jr., president, Circleville
Roy Irons, secretary, Clyde

Ozark Canners Association:

James K. Gregory, president, Fayetteville, Ark.
J. P. Harris, secretary, Prairie Grove, Ark.

Pennsylvania Canners Association:

Robert D. Schenkel, president, Greencastle
W. A. Free, secretary, 220 Elmwood Blvd., York

Pineapple Producers Cooperative Association:

Elvon Musick, president, 215 Market St., San Francisco

South Texas Canners Association:

J. A. Burch, secretary, Weslaco

Tidewater Canners Association:

R. L. Haynie, president, Reedville, Va.
Robert A. Harris, Jr., secretary, Kinsale, Va.

Tri-State Packers Association:

Harry H. Nuttle, president, Denton, Md.
F. M. Shook, secretary, Easton, Md.

Utah Canners Association:

Lawrence T. Dee, president, Ogden
Harvey F. Cahill, secretary, 321 Kiesel Bldg., Ogden

Wisconsin Canners Association:

N. O. Sorenson, president, Gillett
Marvin P. Verhulst, secretary, 1003 Tenney Bldg., Madison

Utah Canners Association Convention

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Utah Canners Association will be held at Ogden, February 24 and 25.

"You Know We Would"

Children often have their own ideas of what they want to study in school, as well as what they don't want to study. The Association's Home Economics Division recently received a letter in which a fourth grader speaks her mind on the subject, with a rather persuasive way of stating the case. She wrote:

"Will you please send us some material on canning. I am in the Fourth Grade. Our class is not studying canning, but if you send some material we would then. You know we would."

Farmer Cooperatives Entering Frozen-Pack Field

Many farmers' cooperatives are entering the frozen-pack field, it was recently reported to the Farm Credit Administration by J. A. Forehand of the Washington Packers, Inc., at Sumner, Washington. Forehand says there are now 11 farmers' cooperative organizations which contribute 12.4 per cent of the nation's total output of frozen fruits and vegetables. In 1937 there were 94 companies in the business, including cooperatives, reporting an output of more than 228 million pounds, including fruit juices.

New Fishery Market Publication

Publication of a periodical mimeographed report under the title "Fishery Market News" has been started by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. The first issue appeared in January. The scope of the publication is indicated in a foreword to the first issue which states:

"The periodic report now being inaugurated will include summarized data, made available through the Market News Service, on movement and prices of fishery commodities; data on the current status of production and stocks on hand of fishery commodities; articles relating to the fisheries prepared by members of the Bureau's staff, members of the industry, or other interested parties; excerpts or abstracts from Bureau or other publications relating to the fisheries; and related information."

Application for the Fishery Market News may be addressed to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Carlot Shipments as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture

	During week ending—			Season total to—	
	Feb. 11, 1938	Feb. 11, 1939	Feb. 4, 1939	Feb. 11, 1938	Feb. 11, 1939
VEGETABLES					
Beans, snap and lima.....	268	179	165	2,947	3,453
Tomatoes.....	548	494	387	2,884	3,483
Green peas.....	97	54	81	865	487
Spinach.....	406	302	308	3,383	3,610
Others:					
Domestic, competing directly.....	4,396	4,145	4,213	65,706	60,174
Imports competing—					
Directly.....	47	34	49	.....	.....
Indirectly.....	72	71	52	1,809	1,778
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic.....	4,485	4,484	4,254	61,822	71,093
Imports.....	0	0	0	107	77
Others, domestic.....	152	182	215	17,976	17,974

UNSOLD STOCKS OF CANNED SALMON

Unsold stocks of canned salmon on January 31, 1939, totaled 2,396,895 cases as compared with 3,839,192 cases on January 31, 1938, and 2,769,415 cases on December 31, 1938, according to statistics compiled by the Association of Pacific Fisheries. Figures for January 31, 1939, and December 31, 1938, were based on reports from 79 companies, producing 98 per cent of the 1938 pack. The statistics for January 31, 1938, were obtained from 89 companies, producing 99 per cent of the 1937 total production of canned salmon. The following table gives details regarding pack of salmon stocks of different grades and varieties, and a comparison of stocks on dates mentioned above:

GRADES OR VARIETIES	Talls (1 Pound) Cases	Flats (1 Pound) Cases	Halves (8 Dozen) Cases	Total Jan. 31, 1939 Cases	Total Dec. 31, 1938 Cases	Total Jan. 31, 1938 Cases
Chinooks or Kings:						
Fancy Red.....	17,229	12,894	31,868	61,991	74,284	70,833
Standard.....	2,261	3,657	15,011	20,929	25,747	43,329
Pale.....	1,163	162	330	1,655	2,849	3,923
White.....	110	33	416	559	1,949	1,053
Puget Sound Sockeyes.....		3,680	55,760	59,440	51,089	25,395
Alaska Reds.....	1,186,270	42,414	6,624	1,235,308	1,271,974	1,094,671
Cohoos, Silvers, Medium Reds.....	86,503	5,573	27,648	119,724	126,036	65,532
Pinks.....	714,784	3,456	5,943	724,183	1,028,526	2,170,218
Chums.....	168,238	50	2,343	170,631	183,477	359,062
Bluebacks.....			1,336	1,336	1,526	2,000
Steelheads.....		713	426	1,139	1,958	3,176
Total.....	2,176,558	72,632	147,705	2,396,895	2,769,415	3,839,192

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Peas

Total stocks of canned peas in canners' hands on February 1, 1939, amounted to 14,923,684 actual cases, compared with 10,560,323 cases on February 1, 1938, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Unsold stocks on February 1, 1939, totaled 11,325,088 cases, compared with unsold stocks of a year earlier of 5,901,446 cases.

Shipments during January, 1939, amounted to 1,448,470 cases, compared with 1,346,852 cases a year before. Shipments from June 1, 1938, to February 1, 1939, totaled 15,125,480 cases, compared with 15,060,906 cases during the same six months a year earlier.

These figures are based on reports from 86 per cent of the canners packing canned peas in 1938, together with estimates of the stocks for the 14 per cent not reporting.

In the following table are figures by regions and varieties for stocks of canned peas on February 1, 1939, and shipments during January, 1939:

	Stocks on February 1, 1939			Shipments during January
	Sold not shipped Cases	Unsold Cases	Total Cases	
New York and Maine:				
Alaska.....	11,453	60,024	71,477	12,167
Sweets.....	330,311	805,977	1,136,288	187,935
Middle Atlantic:				
Alaska.....	84,103	607,141	691,244	109,436
Sweets.....	34,413	286,900	321,313	18,164
Mid-West:				
Alaska.....	767,677	3,671,810	4,439,487	503,980
Sweets.....	974,900	3,457,546	4,432,506	213,703
Western:				
Alaska.....	5,248	50,480	61,728	3,206
Sweets.....	1,390,431	2,379,210	3,769,641	399,879
Total.....	3,598,590	11,325,088	14,923,684	1,448,470

Stocks and Shipments of Pitted Red Cherries

Stocks of pitted red cherries on February 1, 1939, totaled 665,323 actual cases, including 246,262 cases of No. 2 cans,

and 410,566 cases of No. 10's, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. The 1939 stocks can be compared with total stocks on February 1, 1938, of 806,853 cases, including 292,296 cases No. 2's, and 485,507 cases No. 10's.

Shipments during the period July 1, 1938, to February 1, 1939, included: 627,052 cases No. 2's, and 568,708 cases No. 10's. During the same months of 1937-38, shipments were: 705,244 cases No. 2's, and 835,583 cases No. 10's.

The report of February 1 stocks of canned pitted red cherries is based on reports by 93 per cent of the canners packing these cherries in 1938, together with estimates for the 7 per cent not reporting. In the following table are given figures by regions and can sizes on February 1 stocks, with shipments for January:

	No. 2 Cases	No. 10 Cases	Misc. Cases	Total Cases
New York and Pennsylvania:				
Stocks: Sold not shipped.....	11,800	21,066	1,416	34,342
Stocks: Unsold.....	27,648	13,674	1,345	42,667
Stocks: Total.....	39,508	34,740	2,761	77,009
Shipments for January.....	20,735	19,286	225	40,246
Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio:				
Stocks: Sold not shipped.....	75,986	48,217	50	124,253
Stocks: Unsold.....	113,631	212,098	2,362	328,091
Stocks: Total.....	189,617	260,315	2,412	452,344
Shipments for January.....	56,713	20,359	192	77,264
Western States:				
Stocks: Sold not shipped.....	9,873	37,787	901	48,561
Stocks: Unsold.....	7,264	77,724	2,421	87,409
Stocks: Total.....	17,137	115,511	3,322	135,970
Shipments for January.....	2,047	18,572	1,064	21,683
Total United States:				
Stocks: Sold not shipped.....	97,719	107,070	2,367	207,156
Stocks: Unsold.....	148,543	303,496	6,128	458,167
Stocks: Total.....	246,262	410,566	8,495	665,323
Shipments for January.....	79,495	58,217	1,481	139,193

Stocks, Shipments, and Pack of Canned Beets

Total pack of canned beets in 1938 amounted to 2,720,107 actual cases, compared with 2,751,888 cases in 1937, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics.

Stocks of canned beets on January 1, 1939, totaled 2,105,051 cases, compared with 1,814,557 cases on January 1, 1938. Of stocks in canners' hands January 1, 1939, 566,599 cases were sold but not shipped, and 1,538,452 cases were unsold. Stocks on July 1, 1938, totaled 592,176 cases.

Shipments during the period July 1 to December 31, 1938, amounted to 1,207,232 cases, and during the same period in 1937 totaled 1,151,139 cases.

In the following table are shown the stocks of canned beets on January 1, 1939, and shipments during July 1 to December 31, 1938, by regions, in actual cases:

	Stocks, January 1, 1939			Shipments July 1 to Dec. 31
	Sold not shipped	Unsold	Total	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
East.....	226,832	420,049	647,481	608,440
Mid-West.....	189,609	1,001,863	1,191,472	459,758
West.....	150,158	115,940	266,098	139,028
Total.....	566,599	1,538,452	2,105,051	1,207,232

Figures of pack and total supply of beets, in actual cases, are compared by regions for the years 1937 and 1938 in the following table:

	Pack		Total supply	
	1937	1938	1937-38	1938-39
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
East.....	1,206,316	1,044,426	1,269,943	1,255,927
Mid-West.....	1,072,853	1,421,611	1,166,598	1,651,230
West.....	472,719	254,070	529,155	405,126
Total.....	2,751,888	2,720,107	2,965,696	3,312,283

Figures on the pack of canned beets in 1938, by States, and comparisons with previous years, are given in the following table:

STATE	1935	1936	1937	1938
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
New York.....	753,673	697,691	1,028,253	853,127
Maryland.....	22,209	15,234	34,131	66,375
New Jersey.....	68,975	56,037	89,238	106,713
Indiana.....	(a)	69,530	49,660	37,281
Michigan.....	144,855	97,208	152,034	302,523
Wisconsin.....	815,829	746,887	724,672	924,434
Colorado.....	28,115	(a)	(a)	(a)
Utah.....	(a)	(a)	29,343	61,035
Oregon.....	97,324	228,100	302,216	111,163
Washington.....	65,611	92,143	67,330	37,867
Other States.....	63,215	90,728	275,011	219,589
Total.....	2,059,706	2,093,708	2,751,888	2,720,107

(a) Included in other States.

In the table below are given figures on the pack of beets by principal can sizes for the past four years:

CAN AND CASE SIZE	1935	1936	1937	1938
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
24/2.....	810,696	846,037	1,233,680	1,231,398
48/8E.....	19,350	34,046	52,720	31,233
48/1.....	12,956	12,874	11,609	44,618
24/2 1/2.....	582,336	539,608	674,149	605,479
6/10.....	433,646	484,026	471,429	497,588
Miscellaneous.....	200,722	177,057	308,292	311,791
Total.....	2,059,706	2,093,708	2,751,888	2,720,107

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Corn

Stocks of canned sweet corn on February 1, 1939, amounted to 16,225,988 actual cases, compared with stocks on February 1, 1938, of 11,869,747 cases, and stocks on January 1, 1939,

of 17,561,019 cases, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Of the total stocks in canners' hands on February 1, 1939, 3,560,052 cases were sold but not shipped, and 12,665,936 cases were unsold.

Shipments during January, 1939, amounted to 1,335,031 cases, compared with shipments during January, 1938, of 1,381,974 cases. Shipments during the six months, August 1, 1938, to February 1, 1939, totaled 9,430,262 cases, compared with shipments during the same months of a year earlier of 13,231,044 cases.

The report of February 1 stocks of canned sweet corn is based on reports from 86 per cent of the canners packing corn in 1938, together with estimates of the stocks of the 14 per cent not reporting.

Stocks of corn on the cob on February 1, 1939, totaled 269,742 cases, with Eastern States holding 36,801 cases, and Western States having 232,941 cases. Unsold stocks amounted to 148,788 cases, and January shipments totaled 44,549 cases.

In the following table are shown stocks of canned corn in Eastern and Western canners' hands on February 1, 1939, by varieties:

	EASTERN STATES		
	Sold	Unsold	Total
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Cream style:			
Evergreen.....	100,424	842,110	942,534
Narrow Grain.....	193,171	361,540	554,711
Country Gentleman.....	87,647	160,781	248,428
Crosby.....	55,963	50,564	106,527
Bantam Yellow.....	405,741	1,969,005	2,374,746
Whole grain:			
Bantam Yellow.....	102,064	597,710	699,774
White.....	21,240	348,392	369,632
Total.....	966,250	4,320,102	5,286,352
	WESTERN STATES		
	Sold	Unsold	Total
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Cream style:			
Evergreen.....	249,650	1,113,564	1,363,223
Narrow Grain.....	89,799	485,310	575,109
Country Gentleman.....	405,697	1,732,411	2,138,108
Crosby.....	32,254	57,810	90,064
Bantam Yellow.....	914,282	2,637,540	3,551,822
Whole grain:			
Bantam Yellow.....	804,906	2,006,780	2,811,686
White.....	97,205	292,419	389,624
Total.....	2,593,802	8,345,834	10,939,636

France Requires Data on Juice Labels

Special labeling requirements have been applied for fruit and vegetable juices to be sold in France for consumption as beverages, according to Commerce Reports for February 11, 1939. The effective date of the requirement was postponed to January 1, 1939, for juices other than red juices, and to April 1, 1939, for the latter.

By this decree-law of October 18, 1938, fruit and vegetable juices may be imported only in receptacles bearing a label mentioning their sales denomination, their net volume, expressed in centiliters, and all other indications of a nature to permit the identification of the manufacturers or importers or the persons for whose account the products have been prepared or imported. On concentrates of fruit and vegetable juices, the proportion of concentration must appear on the label, under the form of an ordinary fraction.

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Tomatoes

Stocks of canned tomatoes in canners' hands on February 1, 1939, amounted to 8,917,468 actual cases, compared with 8,078,638 cases on the same date a year earlier, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics covering all regions except California. Unsold stocks on February 1, 1939, totaled 7,823,782 cases, compared with 6,543,697 cases on February 1, 1938.

Shipments during the six-month period, July 1, 1938, to February 1, 1939, amounted to 11,842,725 cases, compared with 13,453,108 cases during the corresponding period last year.

These figures are based on reports from about 81 per cent of the canners packing tomatoes in 1938, together with estimates for the remaining 19 per cent, and therefore cover the entire industry except California. In the following table are shown stocks on February 1, 1939, and shipments during January, by regions:

	Stocks on February 1, 1939			Shipments during January	
	Sold not shipped Cases	Unsold Cases	Total Cases	January Cases	
Northeast.....	222,725	324,384	547,109	117,065	
Middle Atlantic.....	290,483	2,884,234	3,174,717	474,383	
Midwest.....	306,843	2,275,970	2,672,813	254,943	
Tennessee-Kentucky.....	23,309	240,510	263,819	74,411	
Orank Territory.....	21,822	1,584,762	1,606,584	182,010	
Western.....	129,817	476,886	606,703	82,967	
Southern.....	8,687	37,036	45,723	14,439	
Total, excluding California.....	1,093,686	7,823,782	8,917,468	1,201,718	

Fruits and Vegetables in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruits reported as in cold storage on February 1, 1939, totaled 116,031,000 pounds, compared with 125,761,000 pounds on January 1, a reduction of 9,730,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Of the total February 1 stocks, 28,775,000 pounds were unclassified as to variety.

Stocks of frozen vegetables were reduced during January by 3,558,000 pounds. February 1 stocks were 61,986,000 pounds, as compared with 28,640,000 pounds on hand February 1, 1938. Of the February 1, 1939, holdings, 4,335,000 pounds were reported unclassified as to variety.

In the tables below are given figures on cold-storage stocks of frozen fruits, segregated by method of process, and of frozen vegetables.

FRUITS	Quick-freeze		Cold packed	
	Jan. 1, 1939 1,000 pounds	Feb. 1, 1939 1,000 pounds	Jan. 1, 1939 1,000 pounds	Feb. 1, 1939 1,000 pounds
Blackberries.....	362	344	2,993	2,270
Blueberries.....	1,150	1,248	3,880	3,781
Cherries.....	1,733	2,456	18,884	16,774
Logan and similar berries...	723	737	2,519	2,252
Raspberries.....	1,254	1,139	7,324	6,000
Strawberries.....	10,811	12,173	25,091	21,555
Other fruits.....	5,944	5,577	14,857	11,890
Classification not reported..	5,933	5,116	22,285	23,659
Total.....	27,919	28,790	97,842	87,241

VEGETABLES, FROZEN	Feb. 1, 1938 1,000 pounds	Jan. 1, 1939 1,000 pounds	Feb. 1, 1939 1,000 pounds
Asparagus.....	.....	3,688	3,478
Beans, lima.....	5,097	13,087	12,485
Beans, snap.....	1,843	5,315	5,160
Broccoli, green.....	.....	1,085	1,332
Corn, sweet.....	2,117	6,347	6,225
Peas, green.....	9,403	22,498	21,334
Spinach.....	2,342	3,440	3,108
Other vegetables.....	7,838	2,924	4,509
Classification not reported.....	.....	7,160	4,355
Total.....	28,640	65,544	61,986

Canned Grapefruit Imports into France

Comparatively high rates of duty on canned grapefruit and grapefruit juice entering France, plus the high prices of American canned foodstuffs in terms of the devaluated franc, serve to limit the market, the American commercial attache at Paris reports.

French appreciation of fruit and vegetable juices has developed considerably during the past few years. While the local production of grape juice and tomato juice has expanded, imports of other fruit juices, notably pineapple, and to a secondary degree, grapefruit juice, has increased accordingly. The actual market for canned grapefruit is small, owing chiefly to high prices, whereas the market for grapefruit juice, while limited, is capable of expansion. Grapefruit segments are served as a luxury appetizer or dessert, while the juice is used as a beverage.

There is a distinct prejudice in France against the purchase of fruit juice in cans, and this has meant that the product, while it is purchased largely in the United States, has been imported in large cans and then bottled locally, either natural strength or diluted with carbonated water, in small bottles for retail. Lower cost of canned juice is expected to encourage sales in cans.

Transcript of Tomato Products Hearing Filed

In the matter of the public hearing relative to a regulation fixing and establishing a definition and standard of identity for tomato puree, tomato paste, tomato catsup, and tomato juice, the presiding officer, John McDill Fox, issued the following notice under date of February 15:

"Notice is hereby given to all interested parties whose appearances have been entered as a matter of record that on Thursday, February 16, 1939, there will be certified to and filed with the Hearing Clerk, Office of the Solicitor, United States Department of Agriculture, South Building, Independence Avenue, between 12th and 14th Streets S.W., Washington, D. C., the Transcripts of Evidence in the Public Hearings held for the purpose of receiving evidence upon the basis of which a regulation may be promulgated fixing and establishing a reasonable definition and standard of identity for each of the following foods commonly known as: Tomato Puree, Tomato Paste, Tomato Catsup and Tomato Juice.

"Pursuant to the announcement made by the Presiding Officer at each of said Hearings, written arguments, proposed findings of fact, or both, together with suggestions and conclusions, based solely on the evidence, may be filed with said Hearing Clerk not later than February 27, 1939."

No announcement has yet been issued relative to filing of the transcript of the hearing on canned tomatoes.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

Week Devoted Largely to Appropriation Bills and Committee Hearings

Congressional action during the past week was limited, with a few exceptions, to House passage of the national defense and legislative appropriation bills, and Senate debate, which began Friday, on the independent offices appropriation measure. House committees continued to act on regular appropriation bills and to hold hearings on social security and transportation legislation.

The House on February 13 passed a bill to extend the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Electric Home and Farm Authority from June 30 of this year until January 15, 1941. The bill, in addition, would increase the capital stock of the Disaster Loan Corporation to \$40,000,000 and would empower it to make loans necessary as a result of floods or catastrophes that may occur in 1939 or 1940.

On February 16 the Senate passed a bill relating solely to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which would extend its lending powers until June 30, 1941.

The Committee on Banking and Currency of the House has favorably reported a bill to continue the functions of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Export-Import Bank of Washington from June 30, 1939, until January 15, 1941. The bill would also increase the amount of permissible outstanding obligations of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$500,000,000 to \$900,000,000.

The House Committee on Agriculture will hold full committee hearings beginning February 21 on general farm legislation, including the "cost of production" bills sponsored by a number of senators and representatives. Intermittent hearings on the Senate "cost of production" bills have been in progress before the Senate Agricultural Committee for several weeks.

On February 15 the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported favorably a bill (H. R. 950) to exempt all vessels of the United States of less than 200 registered gross tons from the provisions of the Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936 (International Labor Conference Treaty, Convention No. 53, adopted by the International Labor Conference at Geneva). As reported, the bill provides that it shall not operate to amend or repeal any existing statute of the United States governing vessels of less than 200 gross registered tons.

President Roosevelt, who last June vetoed the Barkley-Vinson water pollution bill because of the method which it provided for the authorization of loans and grants-in-aid (it would have prevented the consideration of such appropriations as a part of the annual budget), sent a message to Congress on February 16 recommending the passage of a bill similar to the one he vetoed but providing for executive consideration of annual appropriations for loans and grants-in-aid. The message of the President said, in part:

"It is my opinion that, pending further experimentation with interstate and State enforcement activities, Federal participation in pollution abatement should take the general form of establishing a central technical agency to promote and coordinate education, research, and enforcement. On the basis of recent experience, it should be supplemented by a

system of Federal grants-in-aid and loans organized with due regard for the integrated use and control of water resources, and for a balanced Federal program for public works of all types. The time is overdue for the Federal Government to take vigorous leadership along these lines."

Senator Barkley has revised and reintroduced the bill passed last Congress so that requests for appropriations will go through the budget bureau.

Working toward an acceptable and enforceable substitute for the present seed law, Representative Coffey of Nebraska has introduced H. R. 3366, a revision of the third draft of a bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds proposed by him in the last Congress.

The bill would apply to vegetable as well as field seeds. It would require certain declarations on the label of each container and would make it unlawful to transport or deliver for transportation falsely labeled or advertised seeds. Regulatory powers and other duties, such as establishing tolerances and standards of germination, would be vested in the Secretary of Agriculture. Special regulations would be set up governing the importation of seeds.

Hearings were held on the subject last March and April by a subcommittee of the House Agricultural Committee. Representative Coffey has indicated that hearings may be held on the new bill.

Representative Bulwinkle of North Carolina has introduced a bill (H. R. 4075) to remove the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix maximum rates "in the case of a through route where one of the carriers is a water line" as contained in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Section 15, Part 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Label exemptions announced	5735
Information please	5735
Regulations on handicapped labor amended	5736
Hearing on California deciduous fruit program	5736
Response from radio broadcast	5736
Quarterly stock survey	5736
Virginia Cannery Association convention	5736
Report on raw products research available	5736
Canned Salmon Week February 24-March 4	5736
Necrology	5736
N.C.A. assistance in labeling problems	5737
Canners League of California convention	5737
Officers of state and local associations	5737
Utah Cannery Association convention	5738
"You know we would"	5738
Farmer cooperatives entering frozen-pack field	5738
New fishery market publication	5738
Fruit and vegetable market competition	5738
Unsold stocks of canned salmon	5739
Stocks and shipments of canned peas	5739
Stocks and shipments of pitted red cherries	5739
Stocks, shipments, and pack of canned beets	5739
Stocks and shipments of canned corn	5740
France requires data on juice labels	5740
Stocks and shipments of canned tomatoes	5741
Fruits and vegetables in cold storage	5741
Canned grapefruit imports into France	5741
Transcript of tomato hearing filed	5741
Congress summary	5742